

**A CALIFORNIA CRUISE.**  
*Narrative of a Woman who had sailed since June*

on the island of San Nicholas.

Captain C. W. Russell, who will be recollected by the readers of *The Bulletin* as the writer of many of the valuable articles in this issue, has just published a book, "California Fisheries," has contributed to *Fulcher's Magazine* an interesting narrative of a woman who lived eighteen years alone upon the island of San Nicholas, one of the Santa Barbara group, off the lower coast, and situated about 43 deg. 15 min. north latitude and 120 deg. 30 min. west longitude. The tidal observations for the United States Government, Captain Russell received from one George Nedvick, an old California resident, the following remarkable history:

"Twenty years ago, the whole of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Santa Barbara group of islands were engaged in a fierce and exterminating war with each other, and to such an extent was this deadly hostility waged that already the population had very much

diminished, and would, in all probability, before many years, become entirely extinct. To prevent this, and to save the Indians from the depredations of the Indians, the good Fathers of the Mission of Santa Barbara conceived the idea of removing them to the main land, where they might be watched over, improved and preserved, under their immediate superintendence. For this purpose they visited the islands, and endeavored to convert the cannibalized Indians, and explained to them the advantages of removing to the Mission. They listened attentively to the proposal, and finally consented to go, on promise of protection from their natural enemies being given by the Fathers.

Accordingly, the vessel was sent to the different islands, and the various tribes were taken, one by one, to the Mission of Santa Barbara. But while the last of the Indians were embarking, at the island of San Nicholas, and all were supposed to be on

board, a child was missing, and its mother, in great distress, was seeking every way, without success.—Each of the five children were taken up, and all the adjacent rocks were examined, but no child could be found. Almost frantic, the mother requested the captain to wait while she went into the interior to search for her child, to which he reluctantly consented.

As night closed down in darkness, heavy masses of clouds rolled up from the horizon, and gave evidence of a coming storm. All were anxious for the return of the woman and her child, before it broke upon them, but still they came not. The wind began to blow harder and stronger; the storm was rapidly increasing, and the darkness was deepening. They strained their eyes, trying to discover in the darkness some object that resembled the returning woman and her child; yet saw them not, there were many sad hearts and anxious countenances that night.

the ferry, tossing their little vessel out like a feather, and compelled them at last, though reluctantly, to put to sea for safety, before any tidings of the absent ones could be received. Although the cargo of life itself reached Santa Barbara, before the vessel could return for the woman, it was wrecked and entirely lost. The only person obtained at that time, the poor woman had to remain upon the island, where she lived, *alone*, for eighteen years; no doubt forgotten or given up as long since dead.

After the discovery of gold, it was rumored that the Indians were inhabited, and this, no doubt, had its foundation in the fact that several of the sea otter had seen the print of human footsteps, and they endeavored to discover the whereabouts of the individuals, but could not. Yet, as all the foot prints were alike, they concluded that there could be only

to find out who, where and what strange being he might be, but without avail, until one of California's oldest pioneers, Mr. Nedvree—the gentleman who related the story, and who arrived in this country some twenty-five years ago, and still resides in Santa Barbara—came over to see him. He, having spent many years as a hunter and trapper in the mountains, was as expert as an Indian in following a trail, and consequently found but little difficulty in discovering the track, which he followed until he saw a singular object among the rocks upon the sea-shore, near the mouth of a ravine, upon his knees, skinning a large animal apparently a bear. He, Nedvree, a German, clad in a singular dress of feathers. When she saw him she jumped up, and, with excessive joy, ran toward him, and seemed almost beside herself with wild delight at the sight, once more of a human being. In her hand she held a rude knife blade that

tained from the fragments of a wreck, and which she evidently valued beyond anything else in her possession. She was unable to make herself understood, except by signs in making which she showed a great amount of intelligence, and signified her willingness to be taken to the mainland. The next day, Don Gonzales, of the Mission, took the greatest pains to discover some of the Indians who had been taken from those islands eighteen years before, but no one of them could be found, and what became of them is a mystery unto this day. Not one of the Indians, without the assistance of many others, could be found who could understand her, so she could communicate only by signs.

It appears from her narrative, that, after leaving the vessel in search of her child, she wandered about for several hours, and when she found it, the wild dogs, which infest the island, even to the present day,

imagines the feelings of a mother, at that time, than describe them. When she returned to the spot where she had left the vessel, to tell her sorrows for the loss of her child, that too, was gone, and was bearing away her kindred and friends from her sight.—God bless the mother who has a child, and who, in twenty years she must live *alone* in the world, without one kind word of comfort, one cheering look from a friendly eye, or one smile of recognition, it would have been too much for even her wild but womanly nature to bear, and with her, as with us, it is well that there should be some one to day after day to live in hope, beguiling the weary hours of loneliness for her wants. With snare, made of her hair, she caught birds, and with the skins, properly prepared, she made her clothing. Her needles were neatly made of bone and catclaw; her thread was of raw silk. She made her shoes, and many other articles found in her country, and she was a very good

Whether she still remembered her own language or not, will forever remain a mystery. She was very gentle and kind, especially to children, and nothing seemed to please her more than to hear them learn; and she would often describe to them the things which she attempted to describe, by signs, her own little world, which had been killed and eaten by the wild dogs. The sympathy felt for her welfare caused the people to supply her bountifully with everything she needed, and very imprudently allowed her to eat almost a year's supply of food. She would often sit there for many months after her escape from her lonely exile she sickened and died, having, undoubtedly, been killed with kindness.

**CRIMINAL HARBORING KATS—**It is evident that the capacious hoops and "et ceteras" of the ladies have a more terrible evil to bear, than we

And though of our up-town contemporaries—"Ladies and gentlemen infested with those destructive vermin, rats, would do well to call on him."

Oh, Jehu! Is the last place we should have thought of for catching rats! But even alive! wouldn't it be sport to see a lively terror at work!" in the *premier* *Montgomery Mail*.

MEETING A RAW FELLOW.—A Justice of the peace, turning a minister mounted on a fine looking horse, peevishly asked him why he did not ride on a donkey or ass, in imitation of his humble Master? "One important reason is," returned the minister, "that at this time they are scarce, and being so transformed by the wise Providence into magistrates."

Justice of the peace incontinently left.



ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

**THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.**  
Will be celebrated on the Battle-ground, on the 27th of February, 1857.

The corner-stone of a Monument, commemorative of the gallant deeds of our ancestors, will be laid, and an Oration will be delivered by a distinguished orator. A Barbecue will be furnished, and a splendid band of music will be in attendance.

Arrangements have been made with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, by which half-price only will be charged persons going to and returning from the Celebration.

Steamboats will be in readiness to convey persons from Wilmington to the Celebration, and back again.

The Military Companies of the State, the public generally, and the ladies especially, are respectfully invited to attend the Celebration.

JOHN MCRAE, Com. of Arrangements.  
A. J. GRADY, Secy.

In today's paper will be found a letter from the Editor, dated Washington, Feb. 8. It was received here only yesterday morning. Where it has been taking the air in the mean time this deponent knoweth not.

We are pleased to notice that Samuel P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, member of the present Senate, and former Speaker of the House of Commons of this State, is in our town, staying at the Carolina Hotel.

WHITE SHAD.—The first white shad of this season was brought to market Tuesday morning, and sold for \$3 per pair.

The ice was breaking in the Western rivers at latest dates. Several steamers had been sunk by the floating ice.

Myers Trueitt, a leading member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested at New York on the 6th inst., on board the steamer Illinois, at the suit of Reuben Maloney, an exiled Californian.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of the 7th inst. learns that Mr. R. A. Pryor has retired from the Richmond *Enquirer*, for the purpose of assuming an editorial connection with the *Charleston Mercury*.

The National Theatre in Washington City was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 6th inst. The building was situated in the rear of the "Union" newspaper printing establishment, and the latter building was several times on fire, but no serious injury sustained.

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR IN BAD COMPANY.—Two sharpers were before Alderman Euse, of Philadelphia, last Thursday evening, on the charge of fleeing a newspaper man, from North Carolina, of \$280. The Carolinian, who ought to have known better, allowing himself to be made drunk by the sharpers. They then accompanied him to his room, at a hotel, on Chestnut street, and rambled with him. The consequent fleeing was of course to be looked for. A third one of the party was not arrested.

We find the above in a Virginia paper. We wonder if our Virginia friend really believes "a North Carolina newspaper man" ever had \$280 at one time. It's perfect nonsense.

Presidents and Monarchs.

Some people think it is a great thing to be a king. They think that there is a halo of glory about royalty. As a matter of mere honor, we would rather be President of the United States than the greatest monarch that ever trod the earth. Take the Emperor of Russia, or the Queen of England. What are they? The mere creatures of circumstances. They were born to sit on their respective thrones, and without a civil war they could be nothing else but the sovereign rulers of their respective nations.

With the President of the United States it is totally different. A common man, without prestige of birth, taken from among his fellows, for his mere intrinsic worth alone, and placed, by his suffrages at the head of 27 millions of freemen—voted into the chair by a majority of the 31 States of the confederacy, embracing an extent of territory reaching almost from the Arctic zone to the equator, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a diversity of interests almost as great as the territory. Verily it is a glorious and honorable thing to be President of these United States.

**Cotton and Peace.**

Take an unsophisticated individual—one who is perfectly unacquainted with the social and political system of the world—and show him a stalk of the cotton plant, and ask him his opinion of the same, and he will at once tell you that "it is a pretty weed, and bears a pretty flower, but that he can see nothing peculiar in it." Tell him that from that insignificant flower is spun a thread upon which the piece of the world is suspended, and he will open his eyes wide in incredulity. But so it is. This pretty little flower has done more towards preventing war between the principal civilized nations of the globe than all the peace Congresses that all the fanatics of the old and new world have ever convened.

Let England's rulers talk of a war with America. To cotton-spinners of Birmingham, and elsewhere, at once say, "we cannot afford it. What will be the result of our business if you cut us off from the cotton of America? Our spindles and looms will be idle; our myriads of cotton-workers will be thrown out of work; and desolation will cover the land as with a thick pall."

No, England can afford to fight with Russia. That is merely a matter of men and money. With America it is different. This country supplies the raw material upon which her great manufacturing cities depend for their very existence. Cut off that material by a war, and you will see a lot of men turned loose upon society, without any legitimate employment, and ready for the darkest deeds that can be perpetrated by the human animal.

Cotton enters more fully into the comforts and necessities of society than any other fabric in existence; nay, we had almost said than all others. Take Europe and America, and examine all sexes and all classes, and how many will you find who are not indebted to some extent to cotton for either their comfort or their adornment?

OLD AGE FOR CUTTING TEETH.—In the Memphis Appeal of January 24th, Mr. John H. Fuller, under date at Bolivar, 21st inst., says:

"I saw in one of the Memphis papers, some time ago, a notice of a man named Middleton, sixty or seventy years old, cutting a full set of teeth, and boasting that story. I have a negro woman who says she is one hundred years old, but supposed to be about ninety three, who never had a tooth in her head until within the last six months. Since the first day of last August, she has cut as pretty a set of teeth as ever I saw in any person's mouth; and moreover, she can pick one hundred pounds of cotton per day the week round."

The last above named story may be true, but it smells very fishy.

A "foxy" young gentleman, turning swiftly on his heel, ran his head against a young lady. He instantly put himself in a position to apologize. "Not a word," said the quick-witted maiden; "it isn't hard enough to hurt anybody." The coxcomb frowned and sloped.

Lecture from the Editor.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1857.

I got here on Saturday morning, about half past one. A little more would have done the business. The route via Richmond and Alexandria is certainly the most direct and free in a day or two. It is probable that those interested in the Central Railroad line from Richmond to this point know that nobody would take this route if they could get on by any other, and treat passengers accordingly. The omnibuses at Richmond were crowded, and one broke down. From Alexandria to Washington we came, some seven miles, in omnibuses, and wherever the mud was particularly deep we had to jump out and wade. At the last jumping out I refused to get out, on the ground that I could not swim. I have no doubt that this saved my life. I would have been swallowed up and crushed.

Mr. Buchanan left here on Monday, and many politicians disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. It seems to be generally understood that North Carolina will not push for a Cabinet appointment. The givings out about the Cabinet are all conjecture, at which the correspondents of Northern papers are quite excited. I think I may, without any gossiping impropriety, mention a visit I made with five or six friends to Mr. Buchanan's place, which was being given to the public. The next evening's edition of the *New York Herald* had a letter from this place purporting to give an account of the dinner and of the guests. With the exception of Mr. Buchanan himself, not a single gentleman named by the *Herald's* correspondent was present.

The man Simonson, the correspondent of the *New York Times*, who was confined for several days in regard to the charges of corruption against members, is again at large. It is his belief that he has testified. He might have done so at first without fear of injuring any one, for from all I can see or hear nobody would have believed him.

I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the members of our North Carolina delegation. All Senators and Representatives, take a deep interest in our Cape Fear bill, and there is hope of an early effort on their part to bring it before the House. I was in the House on Monday, and I will be able, I trust, to say how the matter has resulted. Our friend, Mr. Winslow, feels, I know, a deep solicitude on the subject, and is exerting himself faithfully; and his influence, I think, is large for a new member—his position good for any member. Mr. Dickinson is here. He is his own master; I went to church this morning, and found that he had called in my absence.

Yesterday was territorial day in the House, and there was a good deal of sparring, but I did not understand much of the business. The Speaker earns his money. It is a terribly laborious position. How Mr. Banks acts when party or sectional test questions are up I have no means of seeing. Generally, it appeared to me that he was prompt and efficient. He is evidently a man of ability, and as good as any member from South Carolina came on with me.

Their mission is to carry home the remains of Mr. Brooks. They will probably pass through Wilmington in two or three days. They may go by the Central Railroad route, which is quite as short to Columbia, the place where they are bound for.

You know that the National Theatre got burned down on Friday. So one institution got burned down, but another was saved. It is said that the *Union* newspaper printing establishment, and the latter building was several times on fire, but no serious injury sustained.

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR IN BAD COMPANY.—Two sharpers were before Alderman Euse, of Philadelphia, last Thursday evening, on the charge of fleeing a newspaper man, from North Carolina, of \$280. The Carolinian, who ought to have known better, allowing himself to be made drunk by the sharpers. They then accompanied him to his room, at a hotel, on Chestnut street, and rambled with him. The consequent fleeing was of course to be looked for. A third one of the party was not arrested.

We find the above in a Virginia paper. We wonder if our Virginia friend really believes "a North Carolina newspaper man" ever had \$280 at one time. It's perfect nonsense.

Presidents and Monarchs.

Some people think it is a great thing to be a king. They think that there is a halo of glory about royalty. As a matter of mere honor, we would rather be President of the United States than the greatest monarch that ever trod the earth. Take the Emperor of Russia, or the Queen of England. What are they? The mere creatures of circumstances. They were born to sit on their respective thrones, and without a civil war they could be nothing else but the sovereign rulers of their respective nations.

With the President of the United States it is totally different. A common man, without prestige of birth, taken from among his fellows, for his mere intrinsic worth alone, and placed, by his suffrages at the head of 27 millions of freemen—voted into the chair by a majority of the 31 States of the confederacy, embracing an extent of territory reaching almost from the Arctic zone to the equator, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a diversity of interests almost as great as the territory. Verily it is a glorious and honorable thing to be President of these United States.

**Cotton and Peace.**

Take an unsophisticated individual—one who is perfectly unacquainted with the social and political system of the world—and show him a stalk of the cotton plant, and ask him his opinion of the same, and he will at once tell you that "it is a pretty weed, and bears a pretty flower, but that he can see nothing peculiar in it." Tell him that from that insignificant flower is spun a thread upon which the piece of the world is suspended, and he will open his eyes wide in incredulity. But so it is. This pretty little flower has done more towards preventing war between the principal civilized nations of the globe than all the peace Congresses that all the fanatics of the old and new world have ever convened.

Let England's rulers talk of a war with America. To cotton-spinners of Birmingham, and elsewhere, at once say, "we cannot afford it. What will be the result of our business if you cut us off from the cotton of America? Our spindles and looms will be idle; our myriads of cotton-workers will be thrown out of work; and desolation will cover the land as with a thick pall."

No, England can afford to fight with Russia. That is merely a matter of men and money. With America it is different. This country supplies the raw material upon which her great manufacturing cities depend for their very existence. Cut off that material by a war, and you will see a lot of men turned loose upon society, without any legitimate employment, and ready for the darkest deeds that can be perpetrated by the human animal.

Cotton enters more fully into the comforts and necessities of society than any other fabric in existence; nay, we had almost said than all others. Take Europe and America, and examine all sexes and all classes, and how many will you find who are not indebted to some extent to cotton for either their comfort or their adornment?

OLD AGE FOR CUTTING TEETH.—In the Memphis Appeal of January 24th, Mr. John H. Fuller, under date at Bolivar, 21st inst., says:

"I saw in one of the Memphis papers, some time ago, a notice of a man named Middleton, sixty or seventy years old, cutting a full set of teeth, and boasting that story. I have a negro woman who says she is one hundred years old, but supposed to be about ninety three, who never had a tooth in her head until within the last six months. Since the first day of last August, she has cut as pretty a set of teeth as ever I saw in any person's mouth; and moreover, she can pick one hundred pounds of cotton per day the week round."

The last above named story may be true, but it smells very fishy.

A "foxy" young gentleman, turning swiftly on his heel, ran his head against a young lady. He instantly put himself in a position to apologize. "Not a word," said the quick-witted maiden; "it isn't hard enough to hurt anybody." The coxcomb frowned and sloped.

By the arrival of the steamer Africa at New York on the 6th inst. We have news from Europe down to the 24th ult.

**ENGLAND.**

The London *Morning Herald* announces that a cabinet council was held on the 21st, when the subject of a reconstruction of the cabinet was discussed, and that offers of another coalition were made some weeks ago. Among other changes it is said that Gladstone will be replaced in the exchequer.

The crew of the Confederation, ashore in the Mersey, had been saved. It was feared the vessel would prove a total loss.

The merchants of the principal commercial cities of France had applied to the Emperor on behalf of the French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown by the American frigate Cyane.

The British fleet had captured the forts of Bushick and the island of Harnack, in the Persian Gulf. It was rumored, also, that the Russians had occupied Astrakhan.

Later advices from China state that the Chinese authorities continuing obstinate, the British had taken and destroyed the "French Folly Fort," and were bombarding Canton. The Chinese had fired their foreign factories. The Oriental Agents Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. had been expelled from Canton commenced just as the mail steamer was departing.

**One day later from Europe.**  
New York, Feb. 7.—The steamer *Alps*, from Havre, with dates to the 26th January, arrived here to-day.

The Russians have occupied several islands in the Caspian Sea. The Persian Emperor is again at large. The charges of corruption against members, is again at large. It is his belief that he has testified. He might have done so at first without fear of injuring any one, for from all I can see or hear nobody would have believed him.

I have had the pleasure of meeting many of the members of our North Carolina delegation. All Senators and Representatives, take a deep interest in our Cape Fear bill, and there is hope of an early effort on their part to bring it before the House. I was in the House on Monday, and I will be able, I trust, to say how the matter has resulted. Our friend, Mr. Winslow, feels, I know, a deep solicitude on the subject, and is exerting himself faithfully; and his influence, I think, is large for a new member—his position good for any member. Mr. Dickinson is here. He is his own master; I went to church this morning, and found that he had called in my absence.

Yesterday was territorial day in the House, and there was a good deal of sparring, but I did not understand much of the business. The Speaker earns his money. It is a terribly laborious position. How Mr. Banks acts when party or sectional test questions are up I have no means of seeing. Generally, it appeared to me that he was prompt and efficient. He is evidently a man of ability, and as good as any member from South Carolina came on with me.

Their mission is to carry home the remains of Mr. Brooks. They will probably pass through Wilmington in two or three days. They may go by the Central Railroad route, which is quite as short to Columbia, the place where they are bound for.

You know that the National Theatre got burned down on Friday. So one institution got burned down, but another was saved. It is said that the *Union* newspaper printing establishment, and the latter building was several times on fire, but no serious injury sustained.

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR IN BAD COMPANY.—Two sharpers were before Alderman Euse, of Philadelphia, last Thursday evening, on the charge of fleeing a newspaper man, from North Carolina, of \$280. The Carolinian, who ought to have known better, allowing himself to be made drunk by the sharpers. They then accompanied him to his room, at a hotel, on Chestnut street, and rambled with him. The consequent fleeing was of course to be looked for. A third one of the party was not arrested.

We find the above in a Virginia paper. We wonder if our Virginia friend really believes "a North Carolina newspaper man" ever had \$280 at one time. It's perfect nonsense.

Presidents and Monarchs.

Some people think it is a great thing to be a king. They think that there is a halo of glory about royalty. As a matter of mere honor, we would rather be President of the United States than the greatest monarch that ever trod the earth. Take the Emperor of Russia, or the Queen of England. What are they? The mere creatures of circumstances. They were born to sit on their respective thrones, and without a civil war they could be nothing else but the sovereign rulers of their respective nations.

With the President of the United States it is totally different. A common man, without prestige of birth, taken from among his fellows, for his mere intrinsic worth alone, and placed, by his suffrages at the head of 27 millions of freemen—voted into the chair by a majority of the 31 States of the confederacy, embracing an extent of territory reaching almost from the Arctic zone to the equator, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and a diversity of interests almost as great as the territory. Verily it is a glorious and honorable thing to be President of these United States.

**Cotton and Peace.**

Take an unsophisticated individual—one who is perfectly unacquainted with the social and political system of the world—and show him a stalk of the cotton plant, and ask him his opinion of the same, and he will at once tell you that "it is a pretty weed, and bears a pretty flower, but that he can see nothing peculiar in it." Tell him that from that insignificant flower is spun a thread upon which the piece of the world is suspended, and he will open his eyes wide in incredulity. But so it is. This pretty little flower has done more towards preventing war between the principal civilized nations of the globe than all the peace Congresses that all the fanatics of the old and new world have ever convened.

Let England's rulers talk of a war with America. To cotton-spinners of Birmingham, and elsewhere, at once say, "we cannot afford it. What will be the result of our business if you cut us off from the cotton of America? Our spindles and looms will be idle; our myriads of cotton-workers will be thrown out of work; and desolation will cover the land as with a thick pall."

No, England can afford to fight with Russia. That is merely a matter of men and money. With America it is different. This country supplies the raw material upon which her great manufacturing cities depend for their very existence. Cut off that material by a war, and you will see a lot of men turned loose upon society, without any legitimate employment, and ready for the darkest deeds that can be perpetrated by the human animal.

Cotton enters more fully into the comforts and necessities of society than any other fabric in existence; nay, we had almost said than all others. Take Europe and America, and examine all sexes and all classes, and how many will you find who are not indebted to some extent to cotton for either their comfort or their adornment?

OLD AGE FOR CUTTING TEETH.—In the Memphis Appeal of January 24th, Mr. John H. Fuller, under date at Bolivar, 21st inst., says:

"I saw in one of the Memphis papers, some time ago, a notice of a man named Middleton, sixty or seventy years old, cutting a full set of teeth, and boasting that story. I have a negro woman who says she is one hundred years old, but supposed to be about ninety three, who never had a tooth in her head until within the last six months. Since the first day of last August, she has cut as pretty a set of teeth as ever I saw in any person's mouth; and moreover, she can pick one hundred pounds of cotton per day the week round."

The last above named story may be true, but it smells very fishy.

A "foxy" young gentleman, turning swiftly on his heel, ran his head against a young lady. He instantly put himself in a position to apologize. "Not a word," said the quick-witted maiden; "it isn't hard enough to hurt anybody." The coxcomb frowned and sloped.

The Committee of Arrangements for the International Convention of the 6th February, 1857, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That the Chairman appoint six as a Committee of order; whereas the following gentlemen were appointed: J. F. Moore, O. B. Woodcock, William Gayler, O. Alderman, H. W. Mason, and A. J. Mott.

**Resolved**, That there shall be no ardent spirits sold within half a mile of the battle ground, and that the committee of order attend to the same.

**Resolved**, That each of the committee of arrangements send a wagon and team to the steamboat landing, for the purpose of taking baggage to and from the battle ground.

**Resolved**, That each one of that committee be taxed \$2 to pay expenses, and that the same be collected by the Chairman.

**Resolved**, That the Chairman of that committee act as Marshal of the day, and John Jones and Jas. W. Colvin assist him.

**Resolved**, That we deem it expedient to have a public dinner.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. F. SIMPSON, Chairman.

**A Reminiscence of the Astor Place Riots.**  
The New York *Express*, in announcing the reappearance of Mrs. Coleman Pope on the stage, has the following interesting reminiscence of the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance:

"The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The last time we saw her was on the boards of the old Astor Place Opera House, under circumstances of the most exciting and trying character. It was on the night of the mob and massacre which grew out of the riot on Macready's return."

Forer of this, together with one or two other gentlemen of the press, was assigned a place by Mr. Wm. Niblo, behind the curtain, the best place to witness the terrible tragedy that was about to begin. The mob were yelling and howling without, battering at the doors of the theatre, and assigning some hostile intention to the great Astor Place riot, in that city, on the occasion of Macready's appearance."

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, proceeded yesterday afternoon. The trial was held in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and the proceedings were of great interest.



1 our last we notice limited results.

1,000 lambs sold on average for which \$1.40 has been offered by a bulk buyer. There is a fair amount of stock of clean in store, and no demand now for this purpose. We quote at 4 c 60 cents per lb., as in quantities of 100 lbs. and over. Enquiry for this article from dealers, and the small receipts of enquiry for this article from the stock on market to become materially reduced. A lot of 100 lbs. was sold at 40 cents on Saturday last and 40 cents on \$1.25 per 100 lbs. No demand now for this purpose, and we quote nominally at 10 c 10 c 20, as in quality.

**LUCK**—For this article we notice a better demand, and the stock on market has become much reduced. We quote nominally at 91 c 100 per cwt; from store 91 c, in quantities to suit the requirements, and we refer to our tables for last quotations.

**MOLASSES**—Since our last we note the arrival from Canada of a cargo of 250 hhd., so that there is a fair stock in store. There is a moderate demand, and we quote nominally at 47 cents per bushel, with sales from wharf at 46 cents in lots, and 47 cents per gallon for single hhd.

**WAGONS**—We note a fair demand for this article, and we notice more enquiry for them. Sales for the week from cart and wagons at 11 c 10 c 25 per bushel—generally at lower

**POTATOES**—For Irish there has been rather more enquiry during the week for *planting* with sales from store at quotations, as in quantity. See table. Very few *Sweet* have been brought in and they sell from boats and carts at 75 to 90 cents per bushel.

**PROVISIONS**—For N. C. cured **BACON** the market has ruled inactive during the week. Retailers have a supply of *country* sufficient for their

The supply on market has been considerably reduced in consequence of the light receipts, though it is fully paid for by the heavy receipts from the West Indies. The price is \$22.60 a cwt per lb., as in quantity. Fresh has been brought in rather more freely, and during the first of the week was sold at \$20.00.

SALE.—The market for the following articles is as follows:—  
SALT.—The market continues to be very dull for both Liverpool and Alum, and is well supplied. We refer to com-  
mon salt, and to alum, which is a great desideratum for  
SHINGLES.—There has been some enquiry during the past  
week for shipping purposes, and the market rules firm for  
the present.  
TIMBER.—There has been a fair demand for mill produce  
throughout the week just ended, at prices ranging from  
10s to 12s per cord, and the market is well supplied in  
quotations, as in quality. See table.  
FURNITURE.—As may be seen by reference to our table  
sent to New York have materially advanced since last review  
of the market, and the demand is increasing. The market  
in port, but highest rates may be considered above the mar-  
ket, as another vessel could not obtain them. To Boston  
and New York, and to Philadelphia, there is no vessel up for  
Philadelphia quotations are nominal.

**NEW YORK** Feb. 9.—Cotton—There was a good demand for this article to-day, but the very full prices demanded checked operations, and the vessel was taken up at freights ranging from 1½ to 1¾.

**FREIGHTS**—The first class American vessel was booked to-day, to load with Cotton for Liverpool, at ½d. for square bales.

**NEW YORK** Feb. 9th.—Cotton is firm. Flour is active, and active, sales of 9,000 bushels straight State at 63½¢ 60¢ and Southern at 74¢ 70. Wheat is downward, sales of 10,000 bushels at 1.00 98¢. Corn is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Rye is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 58¢ 57¢. Barley is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Oats are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 38¢ 37¢. Beans are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Peas are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Lentils are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Malt is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Hops are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Sugar is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Coffee is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Tea is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Spices are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Fruits are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Vegetables are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Meats are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Poultry is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Fish is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Game is quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢. Miscellaneous are quiet, sales of 10,000 bushels at 48¢ 47¢.

Whisky is firmer, sales at 284 casks. Coffee is firm at an advance of 4, sales of 15,500 bags at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 cents for Rio. Sugar is firm, Cuba and Porto Rice at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents. Molasses is very dull and prices are tending downward. New Orleans at 73 cents. Spite Turpentine is dull at 52 1/2 to 53 cents. Rice is medium at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4 cents. Rice at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4 cents. Rice at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4 cents.

**FAYETTEVILLE**, Feb. 9.—Bacon 11 @ 12 cts. Beef wax 24 @ 00. Coffee-Rio Feb. 13 @ 13 1/4; Laguira 14 @ 15; St. Domingo 00 @ 00. Cotton, floor, good 17 @ 00; ord. to good midd 11 @ 12. Feathers 35 @ 40. Flour, family 7 25 @ 00; Superfine 8 50 @ 00. Hides 10 25 @ 00; 10 @ 25 @ 00. Corn 9 00 @ 00; Rye 9 00 @ 00. Hides—Rye 16 @ 17; Green 00 @ 00. Lard, 15 @ 00. Salt—Liverpool, (Cotton) 11 25 @ 00. Bacon—A light advance.—(Cotton) down the last week.

the market was quite animated, prices fully up to quotations for  
Coy—Quite firm. Oats—We again advance—Peach Brandy  
dry—In demand at the advance. Trade for the last week  
was brisk.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 6 — Beef 3½ a 4c. Bacon 11 a 12c  
lb., 25 a 26c. Corn per bbl., \$2 90 a \$3. Cotton, 11 a 11½c

Canal Pork, 37 50 to 40 00; Baltimore 38 00. Hays per  
 cwt., 31. Green Pork, 31 00; 1st, 30 00; 2d, 29 00; 3d,  
 28 00. 34 50 to 35 50. Irish Potatoes, per bushel, 1 50  
 bbl. 22 to 24. 40 to 50c. Green Pork, 38 00; old city Mess per  
 bbl. 23 to 24. Coarse Sack, 40c; sack, 41 50. Tallow per  
 lb., 10 to 12c. Turpentine, 42 50; 10c; 10c. Spirits  
 Turpentine per gallon, 47c. Tar, 31 00 to 32 gallons  
 Common Kolin, 31. Wheat, 31. Whiskey, 40c. Gin, 50  
 to 60c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Naval Stores.—We quote a  
 bushel of the 70s, 31; 80s, 32; 90s, 33; 100s, 34 15  
 No sales of Kolin or Pitch to report. For Spirits Turpentine

time 46c. is offered. Grain—New Hyde County White Corn begins to arrive, and finds buyers for shipment at 57 cents. Cotton is dull, and would not bring over 11 cents.

TABORO, Feb. 6.—Turpentine.—Dip, \$2 65 to 2 70; Ta

**LIVERPOOL, January 24.**—The Brokers' Circular and various others quote:—Cotton.—Business opened heavy, but improved at the close. Prices stiffer at an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Fair Orleans Cotton 8d.; middling 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fair Mobiles 7 13-16d.; middling Uplands 7 9-16d.; fair Uplands 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sales of the week 41,500; sales to speculators 5,500, and for export 2,200 cts; Cotton, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  cts.

0000 bales, including 217,000 bales of American Cotton.

Headstuffs are dull. Wheat is generally 2s lower. Flour has declined 6d. Corn is generally slightly cheaper. All articles are quiet and dull. Western Canal four 31s a 31 6d. Ohio 34s a 35, Mixed Corn 33s a 33s 6d; white : 4s 6d a 35s. Provisions are dull. Lard is dull at 67s a 68s.

Produce—Ashes generally are unchanged, and market quiet. Spirits Turpentine, 44s 6d a 45s. Rosin—Common is steady at 4s 6d a 4s 9d. Olive Oil—All qualities slightly advanced. Tea—Common Congo unsettled and market excited. Prices advanced 9d a lb.

Baring Brothers & Co. quote:—Iron—Welsh rails are steady at £8 5s; hars also steady at £8 8s; iron on the Clyde

The money market is slightly easier; bankers' rates are unchanged. American securities are steady and generally unchanged excepting Illinois bonds, which had an advancing tendency. Bullion in the bank has decreased. Consols for money closed at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  - 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ .



**WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of **SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS**. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles,

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness.

ness and despatch. **MATHEW A. WILSON,**  
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,  
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and  
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.  
Sept. 30th, 1886 13-1f

**OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"**



 AT THE  
 Wilmington Saddle, Harness,  
 AND  
 TRUNK MANUFACTORY.  
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he  
 keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach  
 Gigs, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's  
 Saddle, Saddle, Whips, &c. Trunks, Valises, &c.

and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold, now for cash, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale. All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.  
JOHN J. CONOLEY.  
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTAB-

**Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
**T**HE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would

Second streets, under the Carolina river, where at 4 o'clock he pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

~~See~~ Repairing done at short notice.

W. Y. JACOBS

Oct 20, '56. WM. L. JACOBS. 88-11

---

**FOR FEBRUARY.**

**G**ODEY'S LADY'S BOOK;  
Graham's Magazine;  
Knickerbocker Magazine;  
Chambers' Journal;

Yankee Notions, &c. Received this morning, and for  
sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.  
Jan 25th.

\_\_\_\_\_



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1857.

Our Editor left home on Friday morning last, and will probably be absent for several days.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock Friday morning was caused by the burning of an old house occupied by negroes near Messrs. Peirce & Dudley's Steam Mill, in the Southern part of the town.

## Moore's Creek Celebration.

It gives us pleasure to state that Joshua G. Wright, Esq., has consented to deliver the address at the celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th of this month.

## Charleston Mercury.

R. B. Rhett, Jr., Esq., has purchased the interest of the late Wm. R. Taber, Jr., in the Charleston Mercury, and the paper will hereafter be published by Rhett & Rhett.

The Rifle Cadets, under command of Captain Blaney, turned out on Friday. The company looked well and maneuvered well, but we regretted to see them count so small a number of Rifles, only about fifteen in the ranks, we think. The Wilmington Cornet Band accompanied the Rifles. Their music was most excellent.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—A case has lately been decided in the United States Court at Richmond, Va., before Judge Halyburton, in which Mrs. Purnell of this town, claimed \$22,000 damages of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, for injuries sustained to that road by herself and son, Thomas R. Purnell, and also for the loss of a valuable servant. The argument in the case was closed yesterday, and the case given to the jury, who, after a brief retirement, returned into court and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the following sums: To Mrs. Purnell, \$4,158 for the injuries she sustained; \$2,408 for the injuries sustained by her son Thomas R., and \$900 for the loss of the servant, with interest from the time of the accident, to the present period.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. The report of the committee, published in the Journal yesterday, was adopted by the meeting, and a committee appointed to raise \$16,000, for the purpose of paying off the immediate liabilities of the Company. Also, a committee to make a contract, if possible, for the completion of the works. We learn that a fair prospect exists, if it has not already been accomplished, for the raising of the above named sum, which it is said will relieve the Company from its present embarrassments. We also learn that a favorable prospect exists for a contract to be made that will ensure a speedy completion of the works on the river. We hope for the best.

We further learn that a committee of three was appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of the Company and the condition of the works. The stockholders met again this morning. We shall endeavor to publish the official proceedings as soon as we can procure a copy.

## Adjournment of the Legislature.

We copy from the Standard of the 7th inst. the following editorial on the adjournment of the late Legislature. The Standard states, and very correctly too, in our opinion, the cause of the failure of several important bills:

A number of private bills, of importance to persons and localities, failed to become laws on account of the time consumed on the last day and night of the session by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation bill. That measure alone failed, most probably for want of time; also, the bill to charter the Rockingham Coalfields Road. We may be mistaken, but we think there would have been a small majority in the Commons for the engrossed bill from the Senate appropriating \$300,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep River works, and placing them under the control of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements; and a small majority in the Senate for the Rockingham Coalfields charter, engrossed from the Commons, if a final vote on them, had been taken. We speak of facts, and give our impressions only as to the strength of these measures, without intending to be understood as censuring any one for their failure.

On looking over and considering the acts passed, we find much in the way of legislation which cannot fail to be useful and beneficial. Much more would doubtless have been accomplished, if the majority of members, without respect to party, had been more ready in their minds in relation to the State's financial condition; and but for the necessity which existed for considerably increased taxation. Every public work, however, to which the State is already committed, by way of subscription or endorsement of bonds, and which applied for aid—with the exception of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company—was aided to some extent; and among these we may mention the Western Extension, the North-Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

That this *Democratic* Legislature will be assailed by the piebald opposition we do not doubt. No matter what, we might have done, or omitted to do, it would not have escaped censure from that source. We are ready, at any moment, to appeal to the whole people of the State, and to abide their judgment, after a full hearing has been given to the assaillants and the assailed. We do not fear that judgment, as we do not at all doubt as to what it will be.

We take pleasure in stating that in our opinion—and we have observed many Legislatures—the General Assembly of this State ever had better officers than those of the Assembly which has just adjourned. From the Speakers to the Doorkeepers, every duty, so far as we could judge, was well and fully discharged; and if the public business was now and then impeded or delayed, it was the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the officers of the two Houses.

Four Days Later from Europe. The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st ult. She brings news four days later. The Europa arrived on the 18th of January. The Swiss question was considered, and the Neuchâtel prisoners had been liberated, and escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to the French frontier. The federal council had given orders for immediately disbanding the troops.

The event of most interest was the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verges had been condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. L. Bogart, in the Mersey, bound for Mobile. The first mate was badly wounded, and had been taken to the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman.

Lord Napier would probably leave for Washington in three weeks.

The weather had been very mild in England. Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London to make preparations for his departure on the American mission. The alleged cause of the mutiny on board the ship J. L. Bogart is that the crew shipped under articles for New York, but subsequently they learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they were nearly all colored men, they would be retained in slavery.

Private advices from Shanghai to Nov. 19th, say that there is a prospect that the specie shipments of that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but showed no disposition to remain on the defensive till they received advice from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

## From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, recommitted the Central American treaty, which is indicative of its defeat.

## The Foreign Vote.

Messrs. Editors:—There has been much controversy among political journalists and others with regard to the conservatism of our foreign citizens as a class. It has been contended by the orators and pressmen South, of a certain party, that the great body of foreign voters is hostile to the institution of slavery. Now if this were well established, it would furnish a strong argument that the people of our section should to a man unite on a policy which would tend to discourage the immigration of foreign labor. We should then justly regard the naturalization of such persons as the introduction of so much silver into our political system, and should not only be willing to grant a quarantine of twenty years, as advocated by the self-styled "American" party, but I think would even subscribe to the Japanese policy of entire exclusion.

The fact is that our naturalized citizens are in many of the States of this Union, a far more conservative body of men in regard to the institution of slavery than the majority of the natives. To prove this, I submit a passage from the recent message of Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Know Nothing and Abolitionist. Alluding to the recent Presidential election and to the defeat of Fremont, he says: "While this horde of foreign born voters has thus stricken down a noble and brave champion of the country, it only affords another confirmation of a fact which our whole history establishes—that the foreign vote with hardly an exception, always has been, and in the nature of things will be, attached to that party which under high sounding generalities on the abstract rights of man, always practically supports slavery and the slave system."

Here is testimony direct and ample to establish the fact that the country is to a great extent indebted to votes of foreign birth for the defeat of Black Republicanism. Whilst the followers of Mr. Fillmore were advocating a hopelessly chimerical issue (being in reality a hopelessly chimerical issue) thus wasting the resources demanded by the perilous condition of the country, the voters of foreign birth were lending their aid to maintain the constitutional rights of the South against the reckless and mad crusade of Fremont and his adherents. The country has passed the ordeal, and the cause of the Union is triumphant. But have they ever reflected, that voters of foreign birth had more to do in bringing about this auspicious condition of things than they themselves? If not, I commend to them the consideration of the subject.

JEFFERSON.

## Proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

NAVIGATION COMPANY, WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday Morning, Jan. 5.

The Convention met according to adjournment. On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of this meeting—[with a request that he be excused from serving on it.]

Which resolution was amended as follows: That Hon. W. S. Ashe, Col. John McKee, Dr. J. H. Dickson, John D. Williams and M. Q. Waddell be appointed a committee to consider what plan if any can be devised for the prosecution of the works of this company, and any person having any scheme to present, be requested to present the same to said committee. On motion of John H. Houghton, Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of this company from its organization to this date, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the company heretofore to complete the improvement, and also, if possible, the cause of the failure of the Legislature to grant to this company the aid asked of them, and that said Committee be hereby clothed with all the powers and authority which this meeting can confer upon them for the purpose of accomplishing the object of this resolution, and that they report to a future meeting of this company.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock, this evening.

## THE CONVENTION.

The convention met according to adjournment, when M. Q. Waddell, Esq., on the part of the committee, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred the matter of the condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, after a full and careful investigation, and after having held numerous conferences with the stockholders and the Board of Internal Improvements, and a small majority in the Senate for the Rockingham Coalfields charter, engrossed from the Commons, if a final vote on them, had been taken. We speak of facts, and give our impressions only as to the strength of these measures, without intending to be understood as censuring any one for their failure.

On looking over and considering the acts passed, we find much in the way of legislation which cannot fail to be useful and beneficial. Much more would doubtless have been accomplished, if the majority of members, without respect to party, had been more ready in their minds in relation to the State's financial condition; and but for the necessity which existed for considerably increased taxation. Every public work, however, to which the State is already committed, by way of subscription or endorsement of bonds, and which applied for aid—with the exception of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company—was aided to some extent; and among these we may mention the Western Extension, the North-Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

That this *Democratic* Legislature will be assailed by the piebald opposition we do not doubt. No matter what, we might have done, or omitted to do, it would not have escaped censure from that source. We are ready, at any moment, to appeal to the whole people of the State, and to abide their judgment, after a full hearing has been given to the assaillants and the assailed. We do not fear that judgment, as we do not at all doubt as to what it will be.

We take pleasure in stating that in our opinion—and we have observed many Legislatures—the General Assembly of this State ever had better officers than those of the Assembly which has just adjourned. From the Speakers to the Doorkeepers, every duty, so far as we could judge, was well and fully discharged; and if the public business was now and then impeded or delayed, it was the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the officers of the two Houses.

## Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st ult. She brings news four days later. The Europa arrived on the 18th of January. The Swiss question was considered, and the Neuchâtel prisoners had been liberated, and escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to the French frontier. The federal council had given orders for immediately disbanding the troops.

The event of most interest was the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verges had been condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. L. Bogart, in the Mersey, bound for Mobile. The first mate was badly wounded, and had been taken to the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman.

Lord Napier would probably leave for Washington in three weeks.

The weather had been very mild in England. Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London to make preparations for his departure on the American mission. The alleged cause of the mutiny on board the ship J. L. Bogart is that the crew shipped under articles for New York, but subsequently they learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they were nearly all colored men, they would be retained in slavery.

Private advices from Shanghai to Nov. 19th, say that there is a prospect that the specie shipments of that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but showed no disposition to remain on the defensive till they received advice from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, recommitted the Central American treaty, which is indicative of its defeat.

The House committee on the Post Office will report in favor of releasing Mr. Collins from his contract to carry the mails, if anybody will buy his steamers and take the contract on the original terms of \$19,000 per trip.

## Spain: Correspondence between the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4th.—The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Davis is very spicy. In Davis' letter, dated July 25th, 1855, he charges Scott with exhibiting a peculiar disposition to "play the game of the 20th century" in regard to the Spanish question. He had done enough to warrant more than suspicion. Davis considered it his special mission, by repeated aggressions upon his rights, to goad him into some perilous attitude of official opposition. If he is to be crushed, he preferred to be so at the hands of his military peers.

Scott, in an unofficial note, dated August 2nd, says: "Your accusation, which charges me with usurpation for most unworthy ends, and imputes motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered as a personal insult, and pronounced utterly false." Scott, Aug. 6th, says: "I shall treat all of your communications as equally official. There are bases in them which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part in this correspondence, a memorable example to be shunned by your successors."

Davis, Sept. 7th, says: "Your threats are the most brazen and in one who affords a most memorable example, on records in this department of a vain controversy, and a noble and brave champion of the country, it only affords another confirmation of a fact which our whole history establishes—that the foreign vote with hardly an exception, always has been, and in the nature of things will be, attached to that party which under high sounding generalities on the abstract rights of man, always practically supports slavery and the slave system."

Here is testimony direct and ample to establish the fact that the country is to a great extent indebted to votes of foreign birth for the defeat of Black Republicanism. Whilst the followers of Mr. Fillmore were advocating a hopelessly chimerical issue (being in reality a hopelessly chimerical issue) thus wasting the resources demanded by the perilous condition of the country, the voters of foreign birth were lending their aid to maintain the constitutional rights of the South against the reckless and mad crusade of Fremont and his adherents. The country has passed the ordeal, and the cause of the Union is triumphant. But have they ever reflected, that voters of foreign birth had more to do in bringing about this auspicious condition of things than they themselves? If not, I commend to them the consideration of the subject.

JEFFERSON.

## Proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

NAVIGATION COMPANY, WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday Morning, Jan. 5.

The Convention met according to adjournment. On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for the action of this meeting—[with a request that he be excused from serving on it.]

Which resolution was amended as follows: That Hon. W. S. Ashe, Col. John McKee, Dr. J. H. Dickson, John D. Williams and M. Q. Waddell be appointed a committee to consider what plan if any can be devised for the prosecution of the works of this company, and any person having any scheme to present, be requested to present the same to said committee. On motion of John H. Houghton, Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of this company from its organization to this date, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the company heretofore to complete the improvement, and also, if possible, the cause of the failure of the Legislature to grant to this company the aid asked of them, and that said Committee be hereby clothed with all the powers and authority which this meeting can confer upon them for the purpose of accomplishing the object of this resolution, and that they report to a future meeting of this company.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock, this evening.

## THE CONVENTION.

The convention met according to adjournment, when M. Q. Waddell, Esq., on the part of the committee, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred the matter of the condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, after a full and careful investigation, and after having held numerous conferences with the stockholders and the Board of Internal Improvements, and a small majority in the Senate for the Rockingham Coalfields charter, engrossed from the Commons, if a final vote on them, had been taken. We speak of facts, and give our impressions only as to the strength of these measures, without intending to be understood as censuring any one for their failure.

On looking over and considering the acts passed, we find much in the way of legislation which cannot fail to be useful and beneficial. Much more would doubtless have been accomplished, if the majority of members, without respect to party, had been more ready in their minds in relation to the State's financial condition; and but for the necessity which existed for considerably increased taxation. Every public work, however, to which the State is already committed, by way of subscription or endorsement of bonds, and which applied for aid—with the exception of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company—was aided to some extent; and among these we may mention the Western Extension, the North-Carolina Railroad, the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

That this *Democratic* Legislature will be assailed by the piebald opposition we do not doubt. No matter what, we might have done, or omitted to do, it would not have escaped censure from that source. We are ready, at any moment, to appeal to the whole people of the State, and to abide their judgment, after a full hearing has been given to the assaillants and the assailed. We do not fear that judgment, as we do not at all doubt as to what it will be.

We take pleasure in stating that in our opinion—and we have observed many Legislatures—the General Assembly of this State ever had better officers than those of the Assembly which has just adjourned. From the Speakers to the Doorkeepers, every duty, so far as we could judge, was well and fully discharged; and if the public business was now and then impeded or delayed, it was the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the officers of the two Houses.

Four Days Later from Europe. The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st ult. She brings news four days later. The Europa arrived on the 18th of January. The Swiss question was considered, and the Neuchâtel prisoners had been liberated, and escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops to the French frontier. The federal council had given orders for immediately disbanding the troops.

The event of most interest was the trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. The trial was full of dramatic interest. Verges had been condemned.

A mutiny of a colored crew took place on board the J. L. Bogart, in the Mersey, bound for Mobile. The first mate was badly wounded, and had been taken to the hospital. The second mate was arrested for shooting a seaman.

Lord Napier would probably leave for Washington in three weeks.

The weather had been very mild in England. Lord Palmerston had issued a circular to the House of Commons, stating that business of great importance would be laid before the coming session of Parliament, and expressing an earnest hope that all the members will be in their places at the opening.

Lord Napier had arrived in London to make preparations for his departure on the American mission. The alleged cause of the mutiny on board the ship J. L. Bogart is that the crew shipped under articles for New York, but subsequently they learned that the ship was to proceed to Mobile, where, as they were nearly all colored men, they would be retained in slavery.

Private advices from Shanghai to Nov. 19th, say that there is a prospect that the specie shipments of that port may prove excessive, owing to the scarcity of produce.

The English at Canton were strengthening their position, but showed no disposition to remain on the defensive till they received advice from England. Meanwhile reinforcements are understood to be sent for.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, recommitted the Central American treaty, which is indicative of its defeat.

The House committee on the Post Office will report in favor of releasing Mr. Collins from his contract to carry the mails, if anybody will buy his steamers and take the contract on the original terms of \$19,000 per trip.

## Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

1. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

2. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

3. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

4. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

5. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

6. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

7. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

8. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

9. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

10. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

11. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

12. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

13. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

14. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

15. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

16. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

17. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

18. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

19. Resolving that the General Assembly of North Carolina do hereby express its deep sympathy for the Spanish people, and its hearty approval of the efforts of the Government of the United States to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Spanish question.

## Political Outlook of Spain.

A lately received account from the Spanish Government, and the ability and intelligence of Espartero, look upon the revolution of July, 1854. Every successive Cabinet plunges into the same error as the preceding one—that of attempting to govern, not according to its own principles, but according to those of the party or faction destined to supplant it.

When Espartero took the reins of power in July, 1854, he was absolute master of the destinies of Spain. The whole power of the State was in his hands. The people who had triumphed over the throne, the army and the aristocracy, was ignorant, unaccustomed to power, knew not how to use it; and in its simplicity, called upon him and the great men of the old Progressive party to accept the Government, constitute the State, and give them according to their wisdom, free institutions and the guarantees of civil liberty—institutions and guarantees which they knew not how to give themselves, or to preserve in their own keeping, but which they imagined might consist in certain forms and systems which these wise men had devised and put in operation.

But these old names which had come down from former struggles, abandoned the work entirely to them, saw them triumphantly installed in that power which they had not lifted a finger, and then quietly broke up the barricade, laid down their arms, and retired each to his own house. They had left the Queen in her palace.

It is beyond a doubt that at this time, the Spanish people had not dreamed of a republic. They had no customs, no thoughts which were not monarchical. The revolution had been a spontaneous rising of the people against tyranny—not a procured effort for the propagation of republican ideas, or any ideas. It was a defense by the oppressed against their oppressors—not an attack by a party or a sect for the triumph of a principle.

Thus the Spanish people left the Queen on the throne, and contented to destroy her government. When they had reduced her to such a state that she could not dispose of ten men in any part of Spain for her own purposes, they knew not what more to do. They had no ideas, no instincts which led them further; and they went to those whom they supposed wiser than themselves, asking them, virtually, to furnish those ideas, and their practical expression in politics, which were lacking to themselves.

Thus Espartero and the old Progressista party, which had triumphed over Don Carlos and the Infanta, came into power. The administrative organization of the government remained as it was. But the very movement of the revolution had brought to light new ideas. Some young men who had thought of their own began to be seen and heard. Some who had read Proudhon and Ledru Rollin began to retail their erudition. Other men, who had been kept in a corner, began to be listened to. The perfect freedom of speech, and of printing, spread thought like electric shocks. The people began to have ideas; individuals became masses, and a new party was really born. This was the democratic party—a party who believed in the rights of the people, and who were ready to carry out to the letter the principles which the people ought to keep the guarantees of liberty in their own hands, without delivering them over to any; and already, on the 30th of November, 1854, when a proposition was put to vote in the Assembly to form a new Constitution, to the effect that the basis of the work should be the Throne of Isabel II., out of 300 members, nineteen were found who voted for the Republic. The Republic was born, and the continuation of the old gentlemen, and the followers of the old gentlemen, into whose hands the people had put their cause, was not less than that of the Queen herself.

Then began that remarkable series of political changes which, in two years, has carried the Spanish monarchy back to the height of its glory, and which, in which, perhaps, a few years, will sink it in the great convulsion of a radical revolution.

An abyss had opened on one side of the old Progressista party, and they leaned to the other. Espartero ought to have governed according to the doctrine of his party; it was the only firm ground for him to tread on. But he was a man of a different stamp; his party stood on the verge of Democracy—the heads of the old gentlemen swam as they looked into the depths, on that side, and they began to move over to the ground occupied by those next farthest removed from the danger.

O'Donnell was the leader of a set of come-outers from the old Liberalism of High Tory party. Men who, in the aristocratic Senate of 1854, had refused the arbitrary dictation of Ministers, and when they were pursued, had set on foot a defection in the army, and headed the military insurrection of Valencia. These come outers from the old Moderado party, had imagined a species of fusion with the more retrograde elements of the Progressista party, which was given the name of the Liberal Union.

Espartero was weak and vacillating. The firm ground of the Progressista party began to crumble. Every day some of those nearest the abyss slid off. Espartero and his Ministers abandoned the principles of the Progressista party, and began to govern by those of the Liberal Union.

But this Liberal Union amalgam had its chief in O'Donnell. Espartero made repeated efforts to check the personal influence of O'Donnell, whilst he, at the same time, every day yielded more implicit obedience to the principles which O'Donnell represented. His position was unsustainable. The influence of O'Donnell increased, whilst that of Espartero diminished, and in the month of July, 1855, Espartero was driven from power.

The fall of Espartero was the death of the Progressista party. The more retrograde elements had already become assimilated to the Liberal Union, and now the waves of democracy swept clean over the remaining portion. Isabel II. O'Donnell was able to move the tide, and in the streets of Madrid and Barcelona, in the month of July, 1855, the Liberal Union was proclaimed, and the barrier of the Progressistas once swept away, the advancing waves knocked the very feet of O'Donnell and the Liberal Union.

O'Donnell fell into the same error as his predecessors. Instead of making firm ground where he stood, he abandoned the ground he had gained, and began to govern according to the system of the Moderados. This was not making firm resistance, it was losing his own ground. The Moderados had their recognized chief and party leader in Narvaez. Had O'Donnell stood firm on the doctrine of the Liberal Union, maintained and carried them out steadily in practice, he might have been in power to-day. But when he had passed the whole government over into Moderado conditions, then the old chief of the Moderados supplanted him, between nightfall and morning.

But the most notable part of this history of error is, that Narvaez has already committed and is committing the same.

Narvaez is a man of the principles of the Moderado party, which is his only support. That party, though an aristocratic or high Tory party, is still a constitutional party—a Parliamentary, or rather, a Senatorial party.

They have never proclaimed nor accepted the right of the throne to legislate without the concurrence of a Legislature. This check upon the royal authority, no matter how aristocratic or how little popular it may be, is a fundamental principle of that party.

But Narvaez is governing by royal decree, and he will not convolve a Cortes. The Absolutists have hated him and he has flattered them, till they have him already in their power.

He may go on in this manner still for a little time, and he may even publish the decrees for the assembling of a Cortes, but he will never meet them. His position is such meantime, that any little incident, the mere expression of a royal caprice, would be enough to change the seals of power at any moment from his hands, to those of some more legitimate representative of the doctrine that he has proclaimed.

Narvaez is practicing that doctrine without recognizing it, and it will yet be practised by those who proclaim it.

Their doctrines—the Cortes are abolished, lest their orators should speak in the halls—no Constitution is suppressed and another is violated, lest the Democracy should take possession of that which the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie have broken, lest they should be used in favor of Democracy.

But these were the strong positions of the Spanish monarchs; the only ones in which, since the death of Ferdinand VII., it could hope to defend itself successfully. They have been precipitately abandoned and destroyed, but the Democratic tide increases daily, and will soon sweep unobstructed over and beyond these ruins.

Driven to its last intrenchments, the fate of the reigning dynasty in Spain cannot be doubtful.

The Retort Courts. When Lord — was Governor General of India, the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment was quartered at Fort William. His lordship was a very good man, probably a very great man, but he was a tyrant, and sometimes was apt to fancy that instead of the representative of royalty he was royalty itself. This was a mistake which occasionally led him into errors.

Now, Colonel S—, who commanded the One Hundred and Sevent